

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1894.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts, publication wish to have rejected articles return they must in all cases send stamps for their purpo

COAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureas of the United Prizes and New York Associated Prizes is at 21 to 29 An street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Labor Day.

To-day will be observed generally as a holiday, and unquestionably no holiday of the year occurs at a season so favorable as this for such a festival. The temperature of early September makes it a peculiarly fitting time for the parades, the games, and the many excursions into the country which will mark Labor Day.

Its celebration to-day will occur under circumstances that are new and unusual. The opening of the autumn is sending back to town the great majority of the citizens who have been spending the summer in the country. The railroads which will be carrying hence many pleasure seekers for a day's outing, will be bringing hither another multitude eager to take advantage of the revival of business of which they are ever hopeful. The steamers from abroad are also crowded with returning travellers hastening home for the same purpose.

Meanwhile extensive strikes are going on or are meditated to resist reductions in wages. The new tariff will cause a readjustment of prices in many departments of trade, and usually as it tends to lower them is will tend also to lower wages, with the result that laborers will be dissatisfied and rebellious. Even if they can buy the same amount of goods with the less money, they will be no better content. They are afraid of the precedent of lowering the scale of wages; but if American manufacturers find that they cannot compete with their foreign competitors without such a reduction, of course it will have to come, and the operatives will have to accept it. The laborers themselves will recognize its necessity, though only after strong resistance to it. Obviously, if goods hitherto produced in this country can be imported at less cost, the cost of their home production must be decreased, and generally by the reduction of the price of labor.

Moreover, the disturbance in the labor market caused by this tariff will be the more unfortunate because of the inequality of the protection afforded by so un-Democratic a measure. It protects some departments of trade fully, and it leaves others insufficiently protected or unprotected altogether. It is false to the forbidden principle upon which it was constructed.

What recompense does it make to labor It reduces wages, but it taxes the incomes of the rich. But what good does that do labor? Labor Day comes this year, therefore, when labor is uneasy, anxious, and perplexed.

No Cause for Regret.

The Springfield Union does not speak very intelligently:

"It is to be regretted that TRE SUN's influence wa ted two years ago to defeat Mr. CLEVELAND'S It knew then as it knows now, that 'an honest tariff revision on the Democratic principle by GROVER CLEVELAND was beyond the bounds of possi bility, and if it had labored to prevent his election it

We did our best to elect Mr. CLEVELAND, and there is excellent reason for believing that but for the all-important issue which THE SUN raised and presented, the issue, namely, of No Force Law. No Negro Domination, the solid South might have been divided and his defeat accomplished.

The repeal of the Force law is our reward and our justification. No matter what else has happened, we are content with that.

As for the tariff, we adopted the Chicago platform and have never since failto contend for it. Why should we suppose that the candidate was practising a gross and revolting imposture when he also appeared to adopt it, and was Governor and President, Mr CHOATE shan't elected on its great and memorable pledge of a tariff for revenue only? Whatever his deficiencies, he bore the reputation of being a man whose personal truthfulness might be counted upon. It is not our fault that he has proved himself unworthy of confidence either as a statesman or a man of integrity and honor.

Prosperity in the South.

From all parts of the South come excellent reports of material progress. The Southern corn crop is greater than ever before; the cotton crop is large and of fine qual-In Texas the latter is the largest that the State has raised, and the prospect of the market is assured. While cotton is now cheap, it will not do to overlook the fact that six cents a pound for cotton nowadays is a very different thing from what it was a few years ago. People generally have not yet learned to take into consideration the fact that the modern bye-products of cotton are worth nearly two cents a pound more. so that the farmer's six cents is really equiv alent to eight cents.

The corn crop is so large that the South will this year have a surplus instead of being compelled to import corn for her own consumption. The outlook for her manufacturing industries, and her cotton mills in particular, is better than ever before in her history, and in every substantial and material element of business the general condition of the South is most encouraging and

satisfactory.

In respect of Southern railroad interests the reorganization of the Richmond Terminal system and the merging of the thirty or forty railroads composing it into the new Southern Railway Company is nothing short of revolutionary. As affecting South ern business affairs of all kinds its significance cannot be overestimated. It means the substitution in the pivotal industry and dependence of the country of order in the place of chaos, and of stability and respon sibility in the place of absolute irresponsibility. Never in the history of railroads was such hopeless chaos and inefficiency manifested as in the administration of the thousands and thousands of miles of railroad directly and indirectly involved in the Richmond Terminal system. Shippers could place no dependence upon the railroads. They had no guarantee that goods confided to them would reach their consignees, or that goods they had bought would ever arrive. And above all they had no redress. There was no such thing as recovery of loss, even when the courts had done their duty and ordered restitution. It was one vast system of inefficiency, mismanagement, and worse, and its effect upon all mercantile business was disastrous

The new order of things is very different. The Southern Railway is the result of the practical obliteration of between thirty and forty corporations, the elimination of millions of fictitious valuations and unreasons-

ble burdens, and it sets up in their place a solid, resourceful, and vigorous railroad system founded upon modern and scientific seconomics and of the first efficiency. This has been accomplished by Mr. SAMUEL SPENCER, in conformity with the general plan and purpose of the reorganization unlertaken by the great banking house of DREXEL MORGAN & CO.

Mr. SPENCER, in addition to being one of the first railroad men in the country, was specially equipped for the problem in hand by his intimate knowledge of Southern railroad properties, and of those of the Terminal system in particular. Besides, it is doubtful if anybody is better qualified for dealing with the familiar allment of railroad dropsy When Mr. SPENCER was elected President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, one of his earliest acts in office was to take \$25,000,000 off the surplus of that great corporation by a simple stroke of his pen. It is to this gift of Mr. SPENCER'S that we may attribute the fact that the Southern Railroad Company enters upon the conduct of its business, even after such conditions as have so long prevailed earning its fixed charges and a very consider ble surplus.

Taken for all in all, the business pros pects of the South are, at the present moment, brighter than those of any other part of the country. It depends upon the people of the South themselves if these conditions are to continue. What they need is unintermitted industry and a sound respect for law. If they have the good sense to abjure populism, and socialism, and anarchism, and see to it that the rights of property are observed in behalf of great and small, rich and poor, they can be as prosperous as they please. There is no appreciable limit to their resources and with industry and honesty going hand in hand, there should be no limit to their de clopment. Let them study the lesson that Texas has learned at such grievous expense and painful retardation. Her REAGANS and her Hoggs, whom she is now at last repudi ating, have cost her untold millions of dollars, and have put back her natural and reasonable development by at least as much as fifteen years.

Mr. Choate of New York.

The boom of the Hon. JOSEPH HODGES CHOATE for the Republican nomination for Governor of New York seems to be receding and the echo of it grows fainter as there comes from Rhinecliff-on-Hudson a very cataract of sound. There are plenty of Re publicans who will regret this sinking of one of the most accomplished, urban, and brilliant men of this time or any time. There are plenty of Democrats who look upon Mr. CHOATE'S political aspirations, if such he has, with an indulgent eye, and would prefer him to any other man for Governor of New York if there is to be a Republican Governor of New York. It is not necessary to have much imagination to imagine with what pride a citizen of this State would call the attention of a distinguished foreign traveller from Germany or Hungary or California or Boston Neck to GOVERNOR CHOATE. If the Hon. JOE CHOATE spoke French instead of Greek and English, and lived in the New York of France, he would undoubtedly be elected President of the French republic. But there is nobody likehim in Paris. There is nobody there that combines all the learning of the folk of the robe with the wit of the boulevards and the breeding of the Faubourg St. Germain. Mr. CHOATE possesses high qualities rarely conjoined, irony and eloquence, wit and seriousness, playfulness and solidity, the curtest clear logic and the boldest play of fancy. He has to pay the penalty of his talents. There is a certain easy superiority about him that causes suspicion and alarm among the fat-witted. There is a smack of the enfant terrible about him that keeps the conservatives in suspense. His brilliancy frightens the ruralists. His incorrigible independence gives a pleurisy to the Hon THOMAS COLLIER PLATT. A more curious thing is this: Some of

the immediate friends of Dr. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW of Peekskill and Homburg are determined that if their favorite can't be This determination is founded upon a misconception. Dr. DEPEW is a traveller of much experience, and that beautiful simplicity which enables him to recount with an absolute sense of novelty those timehallowed anecdotes for intruding which into the family circle ABEL was punished by his brother, endears him to all sympathetic observers of human nature. But there could be few greater mistakes than to be lieve that Dr. DEPEW and Mr. CHOATE are rivals, even after dinner. Dr. DEPEW is habitual; Mr. CHOATE is occasional. Dr. DEPEW caresses his audience; Mr. CHOATE stirs his up. Dr. DEPEW speaks out of an ample Peekskill mind that has been too busy with vacations and orations to load it self with history and literature, whereas Mr. CHOATE is weighed down by both these impediments. Dr. DEPEW tries to amuse hearers; Mr. CHOATE succeeds in amusing himself. Dr. DEPEW has been no silent partner in the tetrapoly known as the Big Four. Mr. CHOATE is a committee of one, a genius unique and inimitable. Dr. DEPEW is a member of the bar. Mr. CHOATE is a lawyer. In one respect Dr. DEPEW and Mr. CHOATE are twins, although the former doesn't know it: neither of them is a

The Hon. LEVI P. MORTON has golden talents and dignity and experience; and Mr. CHOATE, a mere freshman in the university of politics, need have no shame to give the precedence to this senior. If, by any chance, Mr. MORTON should be elected Governor and then President, he would con sult the eternal fitnesses by making Mr CHOATE Ambassador at the Court of St. fames's. In that case the irrepressible cynic would roast the sons of St. George with the same sweet alacrity and enjoyment as he displayed in roasting the sons of St. PATRICK; and his subtle wit would quicken their apprehensions. The place for Mr. CHOATE, however, is right in this town.

The United States Army Is American Congress wanted to know whether our army was really American, not only nominally but in the nationality of its officers and men. The Adjutant-General set about obtaining the information desired, and when eighty-eight out of ninety-six posts had responded, he tabulated the results. They showed that 99.83 per cent of the commissioned officers were citizens, 77.58 per cent, of the non-commissioned, and 75.98 per cent, of the privates.

This was not by any means a discreditable result; but soon the percentage will be much greater, for a new law, passed at the late session, declares that " in time of peace no person except an Indian, who is not a citizen of the United States, or who cannot speak, read, and write the English language, or who is over thirty years of age, shall be enlisted for the first enlistment in the army." The fact is that, with the career now open to the American soldier, includ-

ing the possibility of a commission, and thereafter of rising to the highest grades with the retired list furnishing an assured support for age after thirty years of service, and with the bettering of the condition of the man in the ranks, enlistment in our army is properly regarded as a privilege. Congress is not willing that this privilege should be enjoyed by aliens, to the exclusion of those who are already Americans by birth or adoption, or have taken steps to become citizens.

Good luck to the boys in blue !

The Story of a Pioneer.

A noteworthy family reunion was held on Wednesday last near one of the summits of this continent. The descendants of the Rev. AARON GOODER celebrated the hundredth anniversary of his settlement on the limestone hills of what is now the town of Litchfield, in Herkimer county. We once heard Honario SEYMOUR, standing in the open air not far from there, make one of his peculiarly entertaining addresses, in the course of which he spoke of an interesting topographical fact. Within a radius of a few miles, he said, arose springs whose waters found their way into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, into the Atlantic Ocean at Sandy Hook, into the Chesapeake Bay, and into the Gulf of Mexico. The commanding figure and resonant voice of the noble old statesman seemed to be invigorated by the atmosphere of the eminence from which he was speaking, and the eloquence of this passage was something to be remembered.

The story of Dominie GOODIER's venture epitomizes the successful settlement of the Empire State. In 1794 AARON GOODIER and two others paid one hundred pounds sterling for the passage of twenty persons from Liverpool to New York. They ascended the Hudson River, probably in a sailing vessel, and started up the Mohawk in a flatboat. poling where the current was gentle and haling their craft with lines where there were rapids. At Fort Schuyler, now the city of Utica, they disembarked and began to look around for a home. Many of the settlers thereabouts were suffering from fever and ague, and the newcomers, wanting none of it, struck into the wilderness of the adjacent hills. They followed the blazings made on tree trunks with the axes of still earlier settlers until they were near the summit of which Governor SEYMOUR spoke so eloquently. There they chose a home site. Within the lives of some of these settlers the farm lands that they had passed by in the Mohawk Valley were worth \$200 an acre, while the actual value of the land on which they settled has never been anywhere near

that figure. But these sturdy settlers thrived in their ess favorable location. They had come from an estate in England leased for the period of three lives, and the lease had run so long that the owners were accustomed to say that none of this family ever died. They were long-lived in this new country, and i they didn't become well to do early in life they had years enough in which to accumulate a competence. They also multiplied and increased, for, if the soil and climate were not the most favorable for producing large crops, there was nothing the matter with the location for rearing large famlies. Up to the present time the descendants of AARON GOODIER have numbered 256. Seventy-five persons connected themselves with the family by marriage, making 331, of whom 197 are living. Members of the family have gone from the homestead in as many directions as the water flows from the springs Governor SEYMOUR talked about; and, from all those directions, they came back last Wednesday to celebrate on the lawn in front of the two-story stone house that was built in 1826. The oldest member of the family present was ninety-four years, the youngest was his junior by about ninetythree years and eight months. In the company were one State officer, a few Judges, various professors and professional men. and, of course, a goodly representation of the cloth."

As we have said, the story of this family is an epitome of the settlement of the Empire State, especially of the hills whence me so many men of sturdy frames an sterling qualities to win places among the successful business leaders in the great cities of the republic.

A Hero of Other Days.

We are of a forgetful generation. We cannot keep in our memory the name of one in a hundred, or even one in a thousand, of

the marked characters of our age. The two foregoing sentences have been written within view of a Texas paper, which tells of the transfer to a new owner of the saddle which, over fifty years ago, belonged to the once famous warrior, SANTA ANNA and which was captured by his proud young American foeman, after he had unhorsed him in battle.

As we read about the lion-headed saddle in the Texas paper, we had this thought: How many of the boys of to-day could tell us all about SANTA ANNA, that flerce Mexican revolutionist, dictator, generalissimo, castle-stormer, serene highness, conspirator, abdicator, and exile, of whose holty-toity career our grandsires used to tell stories in the years of the war for the liberation of Texas? How many of the boys can tell us about his feats of arms against the Emperor ITURBIDE, and after ward against the Spanish invaders, and subsequently against BUSTAMENTE and GUER-RERO, and next against Col. DAVID CHOCK-ETT and Col. BOWIE (of the knife) and Col. THAVIS, and finally against Gen. TAYLOR and Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, and onward till the time of the second Mexican empire? How many can tell even about his wooden

leg, not to speak of his ups and downs? SANTA ANNA was one of the extraordinary men of the century, about whom Americans had occasion to know a lot during the twenty years after 1836; but we guess that the Americans of this generation have pretty nearly forgotten him. The boys ought to ask their grandfathers about him, if their grandfathers were born in the United States. As for his war saddle, which has just been transferred to a new owner: it is heavily mounted in gold; it is gorgeously embroidered; it has a high horn, bearing a lion's head with silver eyes; its trappings are rich and heavy; it was captured by SAM

Housros in a horseback combat, while the bullets flew thick and fast around. The Mexican war was the most romantic of all the wars in which our country has been involved. What we especially desire to say here upon this occasion, is, that American boys should study history.

Codfish, mackerel, and seals having seased, for the present, to be disturbing elements in our relations with Canada, whales now take their

turn in creating a commotion.

American whalers are accused of capturing whales within the territorial waters of the Do-minion at the mouth of the Mackenzia River, which empties into the Arctic Ocean. They are also suspected of trading with the Indiana there by selling them goods on which no duty is paid. It is admitted that our whale ships have of late years taken the liberty of wintering at the

mouth of the great northern river of this continent, and it is not beyond the realm of possibili-ties that if they should sight a whale disporting himself within a marine league of the land in that region, they might not rest content with daring him to come out into the high seas. But t really looks as if it would be carrying seal for British rights to an expensive length, if a cutter maintained in the Arctic to keep Yankee poachers from the Queen's whales.

While the Hon, SHANNON BISSELL is making Buffalo happy, the Hon. DANDY JONES, First Assistant Postmaster-General, is sitting in the seat of letters and enjoying himself. He sings all day in the same sweet voice that was wont to witch the Vale Glee Club in 1874. Whoever hears this mathetic Illinoisan sing "Baby Has Skipped to Buffalo," "The Trumpet Call of FRANK McVeagn," "FRANK LAWLER'S Lament," or "Cuckoo Must Not Worry," has great happiness and a pure musical treat.

For three days the Hop, WILLIAM JEXaxos Bayan, the Boy Orator of the Platte, has had the editorial page of the Omaha World-Herald in commission, but no article of his has appeared in it. On Friday night he dictated an eighteen-column paragraph to twelve typesetting machines, but he became heated after the first thousand words. Eleven of the machines broke down and the twelfth was blown out of the window. To-night he will make the experiment of writing with a hot poker on asbestos tablets. It is a painful fact that so far no medium has been found capable of receiving Mr. BRYAN's ncandescent language without shrivelling up.

Garbed in mufti, a long vellow linen duster over his haubergeon and jack boots, his helmet draped in cabbage leaves, his sours in curl papers, Captain-General GREENHALGE made the ounds of the Boston fortifications vesterday. He made requisition on twenty-five of the princinal druggists for all their holdings of soda water. The whiskey of the Ancient and Honorables and Boston Lancers required this measure. Saltator, the Captain-General's famous retrogade kangaroo hopper barb, cast a shoe over the Cass Monument for luck yesterday afternoon. Saltator's diet is shorts macerated in sparkling Moseile, and it is no wonder if he is a bit lively. Between 9:15 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., the Captain-General sounded the slogan, piped all hands to grog, let loose the dogs of war duly equipped with leader and muzzle, cried Havoc, beat the alarum, kept the bivouse, issued rations from Onen's, billeted the Boston Cadets on the Algonquin Club, bade the trumpet to the cannon speak, flashed his blade, called to arms, and smoothed his wrinkled front.

With a view to testing the solidity of the tall buildings of Chicago, the Marquette Club has invited the Hon. JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER, technically known as Fire Alarm, to come to hat town next month and throw his heavy voice. The result will be awaited with feverish interest. In 1883, while hurling his voice at the solid South, Private FORAKER killed two goats at a distance of three hundred yards, broke down half a mile of railway embankment, and wiped out a rolling mill. Chicago insurance men have done all in their power to prevent his coming.

The Hon. JOHN ALLEN of the First Misdssippi Congress district has got delegates nough to insure his renomination, and there i joy in Itawamba and Oktibbeha. Mr. ALLEN ias an awful responsibility. He is in the humorist line. He has to live up to himself. It oust be painful, but his desire to entertain the House conquers personal considerations. He will go back to the old scene with a still choicer collection of old anecdotes. And yet he is a good fellow, and most good stories are old.

It pleases us to get any piece of news from South America that is not about war, conspir-acy, revolution, or something else of a sanguinary hue. The last week of August was a week of international festivities at the city of Mon tevideo, in which three of the republics, to wit, Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay, took part. The naval vessels of the three powers saluted each other in the port; the Government of Uruguay velcomed its foreign guests; the authorities of the capital feasted them: Montevideo was dec orated in their honor; the people of the city fraternized with the visitors. All the scenes of the period of festivity were attractive; all the ncidents of it were pleasant.

This international episode is all the more leasing in that the three contiguous republica are rarely ever on good terms with each other But a few months ago Brazil and Uruguay were at swords' points, by reason of the Uruguayan policy during the civil war in Brazil; while be tween Argentina and Brazil there are unsettled questions of a dangerous and delicate kind, At Montevideo last week all disputes were forgotten in the general hilarity. May the friend-

publics last alway! Smokeless powder is all right, but the need of the hour is noiseless words, so that professional conversers like the Hon. EUGENE DERS and the Hon. J. RODOMONTADO SOV.

EREIGN can yawp to their own satisfaction

ship between the three South American re-

without bothering the rest of mankind. Our esteemed contemporary, the Chicago Inter-Ocean, is mighty severe against the prize fighters, and calls them unpleasant names. But the prize fighters are full of great moral lessons. Their extreme deliberation in regard to fighting one another teaches us that time was made for slaves. In the frequency and ferocity of their epistles they inevitably suggest the King of the Cuckoos. Their hats are their speaking trumpets, and so they are much like many other men,

Something Like This Would Do.

ALEANT, N. V., Sept. 3.—To All: "In response to the very large number of suggestions made to me that I should declare my attitude with reference to the Demeratic State Convention, I address myself to the the approaching Convention I desire to be regarded as a soldier in the Democratic army, ready to receive the commands of my fellow citizens of like persu a in public policy with myself, whether th mands involve leadership or service in the ranks. 'Having been for the past three years continuously

on American soil, performing to the best of my ability, the important duties which devolve by law upon the Chief Executive of the Empire State of New York, and knowing what I do about the resources, capacities and needs of the Administration, by actual contact with the prescribed machinery of government, an not by transatiantic observations or while representing my fellow citizens at a distance remote from the United States, I aver in the sincerest terms that if the Democratic Convention shall nominate me for Governor, I will accept the trust confided to me, following, in such respect, the course of my distin-guished predecessor, David B. Hill, who was a candi-date for resilection at the close of his first full term, and whose majority, 10,000 in 1885, reached nearly 20,000 over his Republican opponent in 1888.

"While I am A! the opinion, from observations not made at a distance, but at home, that existing political conditions are not propilions to my recircion by double the majority on 47 mm, which I received when elected forcemen in 150 M. I am sincerely of the conviction that a majority of one half (or 50 per cent.) of the probase flagrance of the conviction that a majority of one half (or 50 per cent.) of the probase flagrance of the conviction that a majority of one half (or 50 per cent.) Address all communications, until further notice, Albany, N. Y.

A Connecticut Bemocratic Opinion.

From the Hartford Times. The President has furnished the Republicans with material for attacking the Democrats, and they are using it. The Finese could not remain eilent in view of these facts. Frankly it has given its opinion in regard to them. The Freeldent will one of these days feel a incore regret that in an hour of anger he permitte imself to so bitterly assail the Democratic Represes atives who secured the new law in piace of the Mckinley act. And the President's assurance that tariff agitation is to be kept up, only tends to embar rass the Democratic party, though it is our belief that it will be very difficult to secure material changes in the new tariff for many years to come. It is here to stay.

This Was Not from Lalla Rooks. From the Louision Journal.
It was not Tom Moore who called the new tariff a bill of perfldy and dishonor."

THE TROUBLE IS WITH THE MOON. Astrologer's Forecast of Cleveland's Fortunes, Made in March, 1898,

From the Arena. [This paper was submitted exactly as here publish the third week in March, 1893, a duplicate copy being then filed with the librarian at Washington.]

At the moment when Geover Ctaveland trok the oath of office, the celestial sign "Cancer," which the moon rules, was rising on the eastern horizon; hence the moon, which denotes the public and in this case the Democratic party also (because Cleveland represents that party), is his ruling planet, or, in astrological nomen-clature, "significator," Ordinarily, a person denoted by the moon in a nativity is not, "astrologically speaking," gifted with very great tenacity of purpose, but in horary or state astrology the conditions are varied somewhat. The first thing observable in the accompany-

ing horoscope is that the four cardinal points. viz., east, south, west and north, marked in the figure, are occupied by what are termed "movable" signs. This is an evil testimony for the stability and endurance of the Demogratic party. and is an equally bad testimony for the policy of the Administration. Hence the course of events. flicting elements of uncertainty with record to the methods which will be observed in a great many instances, sometimes arriving at conclusions or decisions with remarkable exhibitions of speed, and at others with exhibitions of speed, and at others with an equally exasperating degree of slowness. The President's judgment in many cases will be decidedly at variance with the policy which the public will expect to emanate from the head of the Democratic party, which will be the cause of producing some extremely unpleasant conditions, and sharp criticisms not entirely calculated to multiply his earthly pleasures; and he will have a far more troublesome, amonying, disappointing, and anxiously vexatious time of it than any President has had since Lincoln. This is owing to the moon, his ruling planet, being in close conjunction with the malignant Saturn in the lower quadrant of the horoscope. During Cleveland's incumbency there will be discovered some startling mischief, or some fearful calamity, something entirely out of the general run of affairs in connection with some of our public buildings, in which the general run of affairs in connection with some of our public buildings, in which the general fovernment is interested; but if it is of a criminal nature. Lord help the criminals. This strange prediction is based on the position of Uranus in the fourth mansion, and Uranus has ever been held to signify odd and entirely unexpected calamities, such as come in strange and singular ways; the precise nature cannot be foretoid, but the probabilities are clearly indicated. Observe it well.

The navy will be increased by decided measures, and the end will justify the means (we want a good havy). Jupiter, ruler of the sixth house, placed so powerfully in Aries the house of Mars, and Jupiter ruler of the flery triplicity being ruled in turn by Mars, who is deffed as the god of war, promise the best and most powerful navy afloat, and furthermore denote the glorious success of the men-of-war if ever called upon to exhibit deeds of valor.

As for Cleveland personally, his administration will be marked by his success in his endeavors to carry out against heavy onds whatever he undertakes to do, but the public will dissent in various ways an equally exasperating degree of slowness. The President's judgment in many cases will be

eventuate in 1896, and the close of his term will witness the most startling changes in the political history of the United States.

The indications point to an entirely new party, the formations of new principles, new men, and new ideas, which will lead to the relegation of the Democratic party to the black forest of oblivion. The Cleveland Administration enters with the blate of trumpets and a blaze of glory, but will depart under a cloud of sinister conditions, and at that eventful time the following prediction will be verified: "The Democratic party will fail to elect its candidate in 1896 if it places one in the field."

In conclusion I will say that I am entirely un-

In conclusion I will say that I am entirely unpredictions based on the rules of the science of satrology alone. I amopen to conviction of the falsity of the art, but my critics must furnish absolute proofs, based on demonstrable ele-ments of fact, instead of parroting the words of some would-be authority which is no authority at all. And I offer this article in advance of any ever published in America, so that the public who are interested can watch the events accord-togly.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: During the past few months the pros and cons of woman suffrage have been turned over and over, the question has been exhaustively discussed from very point of view, the arguments of all the "Antis," whether male or female, have been met and vanquished; but in every case they have fallen back upon the one seemingly inexplicable argument of the depraying influence of the ballot. What does this argument mean? Will those who have used it so effectually in the Constitutional Convention please explain

To further elucidate the question which pursles me, let me quote this favorite argument as it appears in a letter published in THE SUN of this date. The writer says: "It was with a clear foresighted fess that they (Constitutional Conrention), in refusing her the ballot, not only strengthened the bulwarks of our country socially, morally, and politically, but saved woman, generally speaking, from a degradation from the taint of which she would never have been

what does all this talk of "taint" and "deg-What does all this talk of "taint" and "degradation" in connection with the question of woman suffrage mean? Can it be the right of suffrage in the hands of maic citizens alone has become a chamber of corruption over which hangs a moral miasma that woman dares not approach lest she, too, become "degraded" by its influence? If this be the condition of our traditional system of male suffrage only, then let all good citizens unite to tear down the musty draperies from its "sacred" precincts and let in the sunlight of woman's purifying influence, that the ballot may be purged of its democraling tendencies. And this is sure to come, though the Constitutional Convention has dared to oppose the annual march of progress. Of such legislators an ancient prophet, whose vision pierced the gloom of his own day and floods with light the dawning of our own era, says: "When the boughs thereof are withered, they shall be broken off; the women shall come and set them on fire; for it is a people of no understanding; therefore, he that made them will not have compassion upon them, and he that formed them will shar them no fare; " of have compassion upon them, and he theorem will show them no favor."

New York, Aug. 30, 1894.

M. A. S.

The Fruits of Oregon

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The unknown but patriotic Oregonian who, in your issue of Aug. 30, rises to the defence of the Webfoot State and so aptly demands justice for the inquestionably superior fruits of our State, yet stops short of the entire truth, fearing perhaps to overwhelm your readers with too much de scriptive lusciousness at once.

Not only are the fruits of Oregon superior in flavor and keeping qualities to those of California, and consequently salable at a much higher price in the markets where they are known, but

price in the markets where they are known, but in the matter of apples, and especially of peaches—a fruit my "Oregon" friend entirely forgets to his communication—the State stood oreeminent in competition with the world at the Chicago World's Fair.

Oregon's apple orchards are overrun every animan with fruit buyers from California, who hay up the crops and pack and market them as California apples, thus adding by steatth to their reputation, and in like protocrition injuring the reputation of Oregon by concealment of these facts. I hope to see the day soon when the insomparable fruits of Oregon will be sold in this city on their meries; and upon such a basis they will appeal to the taste of the later classess of consumers, and realize, as they must, a higher on peach in prime condition is a foretaste of on. Max Phacut of Oregon.

Lord Satisbury's Ideal Bridgeroom, From the Spectator

Said the Total, while packets.

Said the Total, while packet slowly Through the wood from each to weak, best on finding in the threat. Here whose physique matched him best: "Is her akin more tarkly spotted? Have her eyes a brighter givan? Have her toes a wider websing? Have her botch a wider websing ! Has also greater length of kinn? I has he waiting on the outer ! Is she waiting on the outer ! Stirries of rouse, the 1'd wed! ! Yes, but tangled are the footpaths, Dars the braketies overhead. Builliar, selected, fried; ! He the one ideal bridge ! He the one ideal bridge !

THE SHIPS AND THEIR STATIONS. The Distribution of the Cratsers and the

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.-After the continu and mostly unauccessful struggle of the Navy Department for several years to getablps enough in commission for the current needs of the country, there is at last a prospect of relief. In a couple of months there will be a respite for some temporary duties, and by that time, also,

eight or ten vessels now under repairs or awaiting them, or being made ready for cruising serrice, will have become available. The close of the Behring Sea patrol duty for the season will release no fewer than eight vessels for other service, and, in fact, two of them have already gone to the Asiatic station. That station will then, unless the end of the

war between China and Japan and the occurrence of unforeseen demands elsewhere should alter the programme, be strongly reënforced It now has the flagship Baltimore, 4,000 tons; the Concord, 1,700; the Petrel, 800; the Monocacy, 1,370. Possibly the Monocacy may be ordered home in order to make use of her crew for some newer vessel tacking a complement, yet that might be regrettable, since the useful old paddlewheeler is of value for going up ose rivers where heavier draught ships could not make their way. These four vensels will be joined soon, probably, by the Charleston, 4,040 tons, now crossing the Pacific to Yokohama; the Machias, 1,050 tons, which

Charleston, 4,040 tons, now crossing the Pacific to Vokohama; the Machias, 1,050 tons, which is to go to the Asiatic station by way of the Sucz Canai; probably her sister abip, the Castine, 1,050, since both these vessels are of light draught, suitable to that service; probably, also, the Yorktown, 1,700, now in Hebring Sea, and the Bennington, 1,700, repairing at Marc Island. These nine vessels constitute the strongest American fleet ever in those waters, and would remove the complaint that our Asiatic interests are not sufficiently guarded.

The Pacific station will doubtless fall heir to most of the Behring Sea fleet, since the patrol work must be all done over again next year, beginning in April. Admiral Beardeles will have at command the flagship Philadelphia, 4, 324 tons; the Monterey, 4, 138 tons; the Mohican, 1,900; the Marion, 1,600; the Adams, 1,375; the Alert, 1,020; the Ranger, 1,020, Out of these it should be possible to spars one ship for the important port of Honolulu, where it was the custom for years to have a vessel stationed. It should be possible to have another at Apia, and it is thought that the Marion will be assigned to that duty. But she is yet to get her crew and to be returned to commission, while a ship ought to have been sent to Samea months ago. In a couple of months there will also be ready the new and crack racer Olympia, 5,500 tons, and the Boston, 3,189, the latter now under repairs; but these fine war ships probably cannot then be used, simply from lack of men, unless other vessels, such as the Monocacy, are put out of commission in order to supply them. Perhaps Congress at the next session will remedy this defect. The coast defender Monterey will bused this month by the California naval militie. The Pinta is permanently at Sitka, and the Thetis is at Mare island for special duty. The Albatross, now in Behring Sea, is the Fish Commission vessel.

Albatross, now in Behring Sea, is the Fish Commission vessel.

The North Atlantic station has just now a large number of vessels available for it, but with the new dispositions aiready mentioned Admiral Meade's command will be decreased. Its principal vessel will be the New York, 8,150 tons, while the others will probably be Miantonmoh, 3,990; the Atlanta, 3,189; either the Cincinnatior the Raleigh, 3,183; the Montgomery, 2,000, and the Marblehead, also 2,000. This will still give a strong force, especially as on this coast, engaged in special duty, are the Dolphin, 1,485 tons; the torpedo boats Cushing, Eriesson, and stilletto, and the Vesuvins, 930 tons, which may be altered from a ponematic gun to a torpedo cruiser. Affairs in Central America and elsewhere always give the vessels of this station plenty to do, but perhaps by another summer they will be able to find leisure for practice manageuvres.

where always give the vessels of this station plenty to do, but perhaps by another summer they will be able to find leisure for practice manceuvres.

The South Atlantic station was also a busy one during the Brazilian troubles, and the necessity of keeping it strongly reinforced is obvious. It is now thought that the flagship Newark, 4,083 tons, will return to that station from Cape Town, whither she went for docking, instead of keeping on Asiatic waters. The Yantic, 900 tons, will undoubtedly remain at Montevideo, and it now seems likely that the Detroit, 2,000 tons, which distinguished herself on that station, will return to it.

On the European station the only vessel at present is the Chicago, 4,500 tons, and she is to come back next spring for new machinery, which will take her for a long time from active service. Her place will be supplied by the San-Francisco, 4,083 tons, a fine and fast cruiser. But there is a disposition to give European nations a sight of some still newer and faster vessels, and accordingly it is proposed to reënforce the station with the Columbia, 7,350 tons, and either the Cincinnati or Raleigh, 5,183 tons. There is really little need nowadays of a European squadron, and the station was for a long time allowed to lapse without sensibly injuring our national interests. Still, vessels in those waters could be easily recalled to the home coast if needed, or sent through the Suc-Zanal to the Asiatic or Pecific stations.

Such are the dispositions of the vessels as they now seem likely to be made. Of course, between now and the last month of autumn, when they are expected to take effect, the change of events may modify the programme. Several of the vessels already spoken of are not yet under orders, and several not yet in commission. But there seems to be a good prospect, at last, of having within a few months enough ships available to supply current needs. It may also be hoped that Congress next winter will resume with more vigor that at the recent session the work of reconstruction, an

Miss Willard and Her Bottle Criticised.

CHAUTAUQUA. Aug. 27.—Chautauqua is the birthplace of the W. C. T. U., and there is, perhaps, no place in the country where the temperance spirit is stronger. The members of the W. C. T. U. here are in a state of turmoil, owing to the fact that yesterday at dinner in the public dining room of the hotel Frances Willard and Lady Hawes Somerset desays from a very sund.

the fact that yesterday at dinner in the public dining room of the hotel Frances Willard and Lady Heary Somerset drank from a very suspicious looking bottle. On investigating it was found that the beverage was a brand of unfermented wine which had been largely consumed here this season. The stuff is pronounced harmiess and quite beneficial, but many of the temperance ladies do not see it in that light.

"It may be unfermented, but, just the same, it makes the face red," said a leader in temperance circles here while discussing the matter. No matter what the effect of the drink may be the majority of the people were, temperance and otherwise, inclined to censure Miss Willard for her act; for, as Fresident of the great W.C.T. U., they hold she should, of all people, avoid the mere appearance of evil. Whatever people may think, Miss Willard did drink the golden liquid, pouring it out of a regulation wine bottle, and, what's more, she enjoyed it, too.

Covotes After the Melons. From the Kansas City Times.

From the Kansas City Times.

A remarkable story of the sagacity of animals comes from Cheyenne county, Oklahoma. There has been little or no rain there this season, and all the springs have gone dry, so there is no place for the many wild animals abounding in that section to queuch their thirst. The soil there is well adapted to watermelons, and hundreds of acres have been planted by the seatered settlers. Since it has become so dry the farmers find that for the first time the covotes are after their melons. When an animal comes in a watermelon patch he jumps ento a melon until he cracks it, then inserts his nose into it and quenches his thirst with the contents. As soon as one discovered this he communicated the fact to the others, and our entire melon crop biels fair to be destroyed in this way.

A Church Whose Pews Are Not Numbered. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: I attended service last Sunday in the Judson Memorial church in Washington Square south. I was quite familiar with the fact that the sents in this church are free, but the fact was emphasized to me strikingly by the discovery that the pows are not numbered. I was never before in a church whose pews were not numbered.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25. Churchegoer.

Emerson and Poc.

To run Euron or THE SUN-Sir! Emerson, the emayist, styled Por, the poet, the "Jingleman." The one poem, "The Haven," will live as long as the language is speken. Reserver meritorious may be the thoughtful essays of Emerson, they will suon be forgottoid. The fame of Fas will grow brighter and brighter in each advancing year. Bluestata, Sept. 1.

Business Reviving on the Eastern Shore. From the Philadelphia Record. The good times are making themselves felt everywhere. Bown on the Eustern Sho' of Maryland the

there brought up a soft-shell crab 21% inches long Common Trait of the First President and

From the Norfold Landmark.

Neither George Washington nor Grover Cleveland
ould be free from all of the weaknesses of men.

Good News for Boston. From the Leavision Evening Journal.

There are most gratifying prospects as to beans. News from Madagascar. From the Midagamus News. Madagamus is destitute of indigenous suminanta

Then She Fainted. From the Indianapolis Journal Looking up suddenly she beheld the branded face of a man, with a gleanning knife between his tooth. Then she fainted. It was no wonder, for she had been carefully reared, and had sever seen any one us pic in that manner. SUNREAMS.

-It is significant of the conservatism of housekeep ers that although gas has been used for cooking now about sixty years its use is by no means general, and that, too, in the face of a great cheapening in the cost

of gas and a vast improvement in the convenience, economy, and effectiveness of gas stoves.

Herbs are occasionally peddled about the effects at this season; boneset for making a tea that helps to cure malaria, mullets, pennyroyal, and a few other familiar friends of the country wife. They are sold by the "bunch" at 10 cents, and they find some buy-

ers, in spite of competition from the druggists that serves botanists. —The native wild milk weed of these parts, which grows abundantly and rankly, was caten by our grandfathers as a substitute for asparagus, and sometimes especially cultivated as food. The young shoots were cut close to the ground in the spring, cooked as aspar-agus is, and served with a butter sauce. They have

the taste of very young string beans. Newark eider is almost forgotten, though it was famous in all these parts half a century ago. Trenton champagne, too, is no longer famous. It was made from older and honey, and it counterfeited posular brands of the imported article. The business was car-ried on upon a large scate, 300 or 400 girls and boys being employed in making wicker baskets for the champagne manufacturers. An old newspaper quotes this champagne at "\$7 per dozen in baskets."

Golddsh inhabit most of the waters of Central Park, especially the Lotes Pond, and live through the cluser but they theles vastly befor in water that to always far above the freezing point, and in such waters have been known to increase with astonishing rapidity. The Park lakes are always densely tahab ited with fish, and the number of catfish, great and small, just below the outlet of the Winter Quarter pond is so great that a crumb of bread tessed into the water sometimes brings a dozen fish to the surface. -A pleasing characteristic of the autumn flowering shrubs now in bloom is the rich aromatic odors they

bear. The odor usually belongs to the leaves more perhaps than to the blossoms. Many of the plants are medicinal, as the bourset and the pennyroyal, and they seem to have garnered up through long months of waiting all the richness of spring and summer that is expressed in odors, and to have added an aromatic quality that seems peculiarly autumnal. A walk in the fields and woodlands now is a sort of orgy of the olfactories. Bryant Park already has the mellowness of autumn. Its trees are shedding their leaves and the sus-shine falls through them upon the asphalt and the

sere grass with autumn-like effect. The place is charming now, for in spite of its proximity to the Sixth syenue elevated and to Fifth avenue, the casters end of the park is comparatively quiet. Its peace is snur and pleasant, because of the reservoir wall that keeps off the north wind.

the man who should run ten miles in less than an hone. The race took place at Union Course. Long Isl and, and three out of nine competitors persevered to the end, though only one, Henry Stannard, a Connecticut farmer, covered the distance within the specified time. When allowance was made for the excess of the track over one mile it was found that Stan-nard had done the ten miles in 59 minutes 44 seconds. His fastest mile was 5 minutes 36 seconds, being his est, and his stowest was 6 minutes 29 seconds.

The native poplar or American tulip tree grows to fine size and shape in these parts, and is one of the noblest of ornamental shade trees. It has been famous wherever it is native for the height and straightness of its slivery trunk and the rich green of its foliage. One of the most notable tulip trees, and one of the largest trees ever measured in the East, was the great poplar of Dinwiddle Court House. It measured forty-three feet eight inches in circumference three feet from the pones, and rose perpendicularly without knot or blemish ninety feet to its first limb. It is said thirty years.

were the wages of labor in Delaware and Maryland 100 years ago: White laborers, by the day, at any time of the year, is. 6d.; free blacks, about is.; labor in harvest, 4s. 6d.; free blacks, by the year, £5 Sa.: hired slaves, £7 4s.; overseers, £22 10s. All these workmen received board and lodgings besides. Canal diggers in those parts then had 36s. per month. with board, lodging, and all necessary. The hired slaves received clothing also. The building of the city ore. Masons working at the new city received 6s. to 7s. per day. Carpenters, 4s. 956d, to 6s.;

ing.

"When I quit my tenement-house washerwoman, preparatory to getting married," said a New Yorker,
"I was astonished to receive from her a note of regret
and congratulation, couched in a very fair imitation of the light and airy tone that a woman of fashion might have taken in consign-ing a bachelor friend to the married state. It was a note quite beyond the powers of the old lady herself, and was undoubtedly the work of her daughter, who had grown out of a cash girl into a type country ever received such a not : from his washerwo man, though I once knew a Boston woman who had her laces and fine linen washed by the temporarily embarrassed daughter of an Irish Earl, and some friends of mine in a Jersey town went to the wedding of their colored washerwoman's daughter to find a handsome piano in the house and the bride a proficient

A meeting was recently held in Westphalta for the purpose of organizing Christian workmen, both Protestant and Catholic, into trades unions in order to whateness the effect of the Sectablet vertices At the recent meeting of the British Association an instrument applicable to structures already in position

was described that can measure a longitudina trair as small as one 100,000th of an inch Prof. Herman of Königsberg recently read a paper before the British Association on "Vowel and Consonant Sounds" in which he described the methods that enabled him to reproduce photographically the move-ments of a plate on which the vibrations of the voice

of thirty-two Bishops appointed by the Pone to whom the Italian Government has heretofore refused the exequator, eight have just received it and the rest will get it before October. It is expected that the nestion of the appointment of the Patriarch of Ven vill also be solved soon The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava., as Lord Warden

of the Cinque Ports, has lately headed a movement to preserve the historical buildings of the ancient port of Bye, including Ypres Castle, built more than 700 years ago, and the Land Gate, erected in 1560. Seven hundred pounds is needed for the project. Mrs. Teresa Vielé, formerly a Miss Griffin, has just

en decorated with the grand cordon of the Chefeka by his Majesty the Bultan of Turkey, in reward for "services rendered to the Ottoman empire" by the paper read at the Literary Congress at the Columbias Fair at Chicago, on " Turkey and the Religion of Islam." The Viscaya, the belted cruiser just completed as Bilbao for the Spanish navy, attained in her trials under natural draught only, a speed of 18.6 knots. The shippard where she was built is in a remarkable one end and a fully equipped war vessel turned out at

the other.

Kempen, in Germany, will soon celebrate the six hundredth anniversary of its existence with a festiva procession representing the history of Germany from the German warriors of Casar's time to the soldiers who fought against Napoleon. In the procession will be represented Thomas & Kempla, the writer of the "Imitation of Christ," who was a native of the town. Pauperism has greatly declined in England since 1871. The proportion of child paupers has changed from 5 to 2.3 per cent., that of the able-bodied from 1.4 to .5 per cent., and that of the old paupers (above 80) from 21.5 to 13.7 per cent. of the population of the

several ares. Since 1838 the paupers who are not able-isolied have decreased not only relatively, but absolutely, by 30,000. Cardinal Lavigerie's plan for the civilization of Africa is to be tested. The first caravan of 100 African pioneers reared on the Algerian and Tunisian farm of the confraternities founded by him have just left Marselles for Madagascar, where they are to settle as agricultural colonists. Another hundred will be sent as soon as these are established, and other compan

are under orders to go to the Soudan, the Touerest country, the Tchad region, and the Congo, where they will spread the Catholic faith and French civilization Prof. Peal, the ethnologist, recently described to the Asiatic Society the condition of the head hunting Nagas on the borders of Assam. The women are to blame for the continuance of the practice: they tauns the young men who are not inthood, and the latter go out and cut off heads to exhibit to them, fully half of which are those of women and children. The area occupied by the tribe is not more than twenty miles

aquare, but in it during the past forty years more

than 19,900 murders have been committed for the

sake of these ghastly trophics. One of the inconveniences to travellers in the coun tries of the Latin Monetary Union is the constant withdrawal of the issues of different mints and the passing of the coins, no longer current, upon strangers The French Government, to reduce the evil has just published a placard with reproductions of the come that are out of date. They are no fewer than thirtyseven in number, and spring those bearing the baby face of little King Alfonso, with the date their the dollar of Emperor Maximilian, the five-franc piece of Joschim Murat, 1813; some of the Swiss coins, and all the Pupal coins. A supplement shows coins still current, and includes those of the first Napoleon, among them one of 1815, representing him as First Consul, and one of 1815, with "Napolson, Empereur," on one alde and " Republique Française, on the other."